

# PUN

3. Piercing; sharp.  
Thou canst see him on the rack;  
Incise him in a wooden tow;  
With pungent pains on every side;  
So Regulus in torments dy'd.  
*Swift's Miscellanies.*

4. Acrimonious; biting.  
It conflicts chiefly a sharp and pungent manner of speech;  
but partly in a facetious way of jesting.  
*Dryden.*

PUNICE. *n. f.* A wallouse; a bugge. *Hudibras. Answer.*

PUNICEOUS. *adj.* [puniceus, Lat.] Purple. *Diast.*

PUNINESS. *n. f.* [from puny.] Pettiness; smallness.

TO PUNISH. *v. a.* [puniō, Lat.]

1. To chastise; to afflict with penalties or death for some crime.  
Your purpos'd low correction  
Is such, as basest and the meanest wretches  
Are punish'd with. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*  
If you will not hearken, I will punish you seven times  
more for your fins. *Lev. xxvi. 18.*

2. To revenge a fault with pain or death.  
PUNISHABLE. *adj.* [punifabile, Fr. from punire.] Worthy of  
punishment; capable of punishment.  
Theft is naturally punishable, but the kind of punishment is  
positive, and such lawful, as men shall think with discretion  
convenient to appoint. *Hooker, b. iii. f. 9.*

Sith creatures, which have no understanding, can shew no  
will; and where no will is, there is no sin; and only that  
which fineth, is subject to punishment; which way should  
any such creature be punishable by the law of God? *Hooker.*

Their bribery is less punishable, when bribery opened the  
door by which they entered. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

PUNISHABLENESS. *n. f.* [from punishable.] The quality of  
deserving or admitting punishment.

PUNISHER. *n. f.* [from punire.] One who inflicts pains for a  
crime.  
This knows my punisher; therefore as far  
From granting me, as I from begging peace. *Milton.*

PUNISHMENT. *n. f.* [punishment, Fr.] Any infliction imposed  
in vengeance of a crime.  
The house of endless pain is built thereby;  
In which ten thousand torts of punishments  
The curst creatures do eternally torment. *Fa. Queen.*

Unless it were a bloody murderer,  
I never gave them condign punishment.  
Thou, through the judgment of God, shalt receive just  
punishment for thy pride. *2 Mac. vii. 36.*

Is not destruction to the wicked? and a strange punishment  
to the workers of iniquity? *Jeb xxxi. 3.*

Had I a hundred mouths, a hundred tongues;  
I could not half those horrid crimes repeat;  
Nor half the punishments those crimes have met. *Dryden.*

The rewards and punishments of another life, which the  
Almighty has established, as the enforcements of his law,  
are of weight enough to determine the choice, against what-  
ever pleasure or pain this life can shew. *Locke.*

PUNITION. *n. f.* [punition, Fr. punire, Lat.] Punishment. *Ans.*

PUNITIVE. *adj.* [from punio, Lat.] Awarding or inflicting  
punishment.  
Neither is the cylinder charged with sin, whether by God  
or men, nor any punitive law enacted by either against its  
rolling down the hill. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

PUNITORY. *adj.* [from punio, Lat.] Punishing; tending to  
punishment.

PUNK. *n. f.* A whore; a common prostitute; a strumpet.  
She may be a punk; for many of them are neither maid,  
widow, nor wife. *Shakespeare. Measure for Measure.*

And made them fight, like mad or drunk;  
For dame religion as for punk. *Hudibras.*

Near these a nursery erects its head,  
Where unfledg'd actors learn to laugh and cry,  
Where infant punks their tender voices try. *Dryden.*

PUNSTER. *n. f.* [from pun.] A quibbler; a low wit who en-  
deavours at reputation by double meaning.  
His mother was cousin to Mr. Swan, gamester and punster  
of London. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

TO PUNT. *v. n.* To play at ballet and ombre.  
One is for setting up an assembly for ballet, where none  
shall be admitted to punt, that have not taken the oaths. *Add.*

When a duke to Janfen punts at White's,  
Or city heir in mortgage melts away,  
Satan himself feels far less joy than they. *Pope.*

PUNY. *adj.* [puiis, Fr.]

1. Young.

2. Inferior; petty; of an under rate.  
Is not the king's name forty thousand names?  
Arm, arm, my name; a puny subject strikes  
At thy great glory. *Shakespeare. Rich. II.*

Know me not,  
Left that thy wives with spits, and boys with stones,  
In puny battle slay me. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*

Drive  
The puny habitants; or if not drive,  
Seduce them to our party. *Milton.*

# PUP

This friendship is of that strength, as to remain unshaken  
by such assaults, which yet are strong enough to shake down  
and annihilate the friendship of little puny minds. *South.*

Jove at their head ascending from the sea;  
A shoal of puny powers attend his way. *Dryden.*

PUPPY. *n. f.* A young unexperienced untaught wretch.  
Tenderness of heart makes a man but a puppy in this sin;  
it spoils the growth, and cramps the crowning exploits of this  
vice. *South's Sermons.*

TO PUP. *v. n.* [from puppy.] To bring forth whelps; used of  
a bitch bringing young.

PUPIL. *n. f.* [pupilla, Lat.]

1. The apple of the eye.  
Looking in a glass, when you shut one eye, the pupil of  
the other, that is open, dilateth. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Setting a candle before a child, bid him look upon it, and  
his pupil shall contract itself very much to exclude the light;  
as when after we have been some time in the dark, a bright  
light is suddenly brought in and set before us, till the pupils of  
our eyes have gradually contracted. *Ray on the Creation.*

The uvea has a muculous power, and can dilate and con-  
tract that round hole in it, called the pupil of the eye. *Mor.*

The rays, which enter the eye at several parts of the pupil,  
have several obliquities to the glasses. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. [Pupille, Fr. pupillus, Lat.] A scholar; one under the care  
of a tutor.  
My master fues to her, and she hath taught her tutor,  
He being her pupil, to become her tutor. *Shakespeare.*

One of my father's servants,  
With store of tears this treason 'gan unfold,  
And said my guardian would his pupil kill. *Fairfax.*

If this arch-politician find in his pupils any remorse, any  
fear of God's future judgments, he persuades them that God  
hath for great need of men's souls, that he will accept them  
at any time, and upon any condition. *Raleigh.*

Tutors should behave reverently before their pupils. *L'Estr.*

The great work of a governor is, to settle in his pupil good  
habits, and the principles of virtue and wisdom. *Locke.*

3. A ward; one under the care of his guardian.  
Tell me, thou pupil to great Pericles,  
What are the grounds  
To undertake to young so vast a care? *Dryden.*

So some weak fool, which else would poorly rise,  
Jove's tree adopts, and lifts him to the skies;  
Through the new pupil soft'ning juices flow,  
Thrust forth the gems, and give the flows to blow. *Tidd.*

PUPILAGE. *n. f.* [from pupil.]

1. State of being a scholar.  
The severity of the father's brow, whilst they are under  
the discipline of pupilage, should be relaxed as fast as their age,  
discretion, and good behaviour allow. *Locke.*

2. Wardship; minority.  
Three sons he dying left, all under age;  
By means whereof their uncle Vortigern  
Usurp'd the crown, during their pupilage;  
Which the infant's tutors gathering to fear,  
Them closely into Armorick did bear. *Piercy Quene.*

PUPILARY. *adj.* [pupillaris, Fr. pupillaris, Lat. from pupil.]  
Pertaining to a pupil or ward.

PUPPET. *n. f.* [puppee, Fr. pupus, Lat.]

1. A small image moved by men in a mock drama; a wooden  
tragedian.  
Once Zelmane could not stir; but that as if they had been  
puppets, whose motion stood only upon her pleasure, Basilus  
with servicable steps, Gynecia with greedy eyes would fol-  
low her. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Divers of them did keep in their houses certain things made  
of cotton wool, in the manner of puppets.  
His last wife was a woman of breeding, good humour and  
complaisance; as for you, you look like a puppet moved by  
clock-work. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*

As the pipes of some carv'd organ move,  
The gilded puppets dance. *Pope.*

In flood impotence he speaks,  
And, as the prompter breathes, the puppet squeaks. *Pope.*

2. A word of contempt.  
Thou, an Egyptian puppet, shalt be shewn  
In Rome as well as I. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*

Oh excellent motion! oh exceeding puppet!  
Po'ppetman. *n. f.* [puppet and man.] Master of a puppet-  
show.  
Why is a handsome wife ador'd  
By every coxcomb but her lord?  
From yonder puppetman inquire,  
Who wisely hides his wood and wire. *Swift.*

PUPPETSHOW. *n. f.* [puppet and show.] A mock drama per-  
formed by wooden images moved by wire.  
Tim, you have a taste I know,  
And often see a puppetshow.  
To induce him to be fond of learning, he would frequently  
carry him to the puppetshow. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

A pre-

# PUR

A president of the council will make no more impression  
upon my mind, than the fight of a puppetshow. *Pope.*

PURRY. *n. f.* [purree, Fr.]

1. A whelp; progeny of a bitch.  
He  
Talks as familiarly of roaring lions, *Shakespeare.*

As maids of thirteen do of puppy dogs.  
The rogues lighted me into the river with as little remorse,  
as they would have drowned a bitch's blind puppies, fifteen  
in the litter. *Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

The how to the bitch says, your puppies are all blind. *L'Estr.*

Nature does the puppy's eyelid close,  
Till the bright sun has nine times set and rose. *Gay.*

2. A name of contemptuous reproach to a man.  
I shall laugh myself to death at this puppy-headed monster;  
a most scurvy monster! *Shakespeare. Tempest.*

Thus much I have added, because there are some puppies  
which have given it out.  
I found my place taken up by an ill-bred awkward puppy,  
with a money bag under each arm. *Addison's Guardian.*

TO PURRY. *v. r.* [from the noun.] To bring whelps.

PURBLIND. *adj.* [corrupted from poreblind, which is still  
used in Scotland; pore and blind.] Nearighted; shortsighted.  
Speak to my gossip Venus one fair word,  
One nickname to her purblind son and heir.  
The truth appears fo naked on my side,  
That any purblind eye may find it out. *Shakespeare.*

'Tis known to several  
Of head piece extraordinary; lower messes  
Perchance, are to this business purblind. *Shakespeare.*

Like to purblind moles, no greater light than that little  
which they shun. *Drummond.*

Darkness, that here surrounded our purblind understandings,  
will vanish at the dawning of eternal day. *Boyle.*

Drop in clear thick-sighted eyes,  
They'd make them see in darkest night,  
Like owls, though purblind in the light. *Hudibras.*

Purblind man  
Sees but a part of th' chain, the nearest links;  
His eyes not carrying to that equal beam,  
That shines all above. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*

PURBLINDNESS. *n. f.* [from purblind.] Shortness of sight.

PURCHASABLE. *adj.* [from purchase.] That may be purchased  
or bought.  
Money being the counterbalance to all things purchasable by  
it, as much as you take off from the value of money, to  
much you add to the price of things exchanged for it. *Locke.*

TO PURCHASE. *v. a.* [purchasse, Fr.]

1. To buy for a price.  
You have many a purchas'd slave,  
Which like your asses, and your dogs and mules,  
You use in abject and in slavish part.  
His sons buried him in the cave, which Abraham purchas'd  
of the sons of Hebr. *Shakespeare. Gen. xxv.*

2. To obtain at any expence, as of labour or danger.  
A world who would not purchase with a bribe. *Milton.*

3. To expiate or recompense by a fine or forfeit.  
I will be deaf to pleading and excuses,  
Nor tears nor prayers shall purchase out abuses;  
Therefore use none. *Shakespeare. Romeo and Juliet.*

PURCHASE. *n. f.* [purchas, old Fr. from the verb.]

1. Any thing bought or obtained for a price.  
He that procures his child a good mind, makes a better  
purchase for him, than if he laid out the money for an addi-  
tion to his former acres. *Locke on Education.*

Our thriving dean has purchas'd land;  
A purchase which will bring him clear  
Above his rent four pounds a year. *Swift.*

2. Any thing of which possession is taken.  
A beauty waiting and distressed widow  
Made prize and purchase of his wanton eye;  
Seduc'd the pitch and height of all his thoughts  
To base declension. *Shakespeare.*

The fox repairs to the wolf's cell, and takes possession  
of his stores; but he had little joy of the purchase. *L'Estrange.*

PURCHASER. *n. f.* [from purchase.] A buyer; one that gains  
any thing for a price.  
Upon one only alienation and change, the purchaser is to  
pass both licence, fine and recovery. *Bacon.*

So unhappy have been the purchasers of church lands, that,  
though in such purchases, men have usually the cheapest penny-  
worth, yet they have not always the best bargains. *South.*

Most of the old statues may be well supposed to have been  
cheaper to their first owners, than they are to a modern  
purchaser. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

PURE. *adj.* [pur, pure, Fr. purus, Lat.]

1. Not filthy; not sullied.  
There is a generation that are pure in their own eyes, and  
yet is not washed from their filthiness. *Prov. xxx. 12.*

2. Clear; not dirty; not muddy.  
Thou purg'd stone, whose pureness doth present  
My purest mind. *Sidney, b. ii.*

# PUR

3. Unmingled; not altered by mixtures; mere.  
What philosophy shall comfort a villain, that is hal'd to  
the rack for murdering his prince? his cup is full of pure and  
unmingled sorrow, his body is rent with torment, his name  
with ignominy, his soul with shame and sorrow, which are to  
last eternally. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

Pure and mixt, when applied to bodies, are much a kin to  
simple and compound; so a guinea is pure gold, if it has in  
it no alloy. *Watts's Logic.*

4. Not connected with any thing extrinsic: as, pure mathe-  
matics.  
Mathematicks in its latitude is divided into pure and mixed;  
and though the pure do handle only abstract quantity in the  
general, as geometry; yet that which is mixed doth consider  
the quantity of some particular determinate subject. *Wilkins.*

When a proposition expresses that the predicate is connected  
with the subject, it is called a pure proposition; as every true  
christian is an honest man. *Watts.*

5. Free; clear.  
His mind of evil pure  
Supports him, and intention free from fraud. *Philips.*

6. Free from guilt; guiltless; innocent.  
Who can say, I have made my heart clean, I am pure  
from my sin? *Prov. xx. 9.*

O welcome pure ey'd faith,  
And thou unblemish'd form of chastity.  
No hand of strife is pure, but that which wins. *Daniel.*

7. Incurrupt; not vitiated by any bad practice or opinion.  
Her guiltless glory just Britannia draws  
From pure religion, and impartial laws. *Tidd.*

8. Not vitiated with corrupt modes of speech.  
As oft as I read those comedies, so oft doth found in mine  
ear the pure fine talk of Rome. *Ascham.*

9. Mere: as, a pure villain, purus patus nebulo, Lat.  
The lord of the castle was a young man of spirit, but had  
lately out of pure weariness of the fatigue, and having spent  
most of his money, left the king. *Clarendon.*

There happened a bloody civil war among the hawks,  
when the peaceable pigeons, in pure pity and good na-  
ture, send their mediators to make them friends again. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

10. Chaste; modest.  
PURELY. *adv.* [from pure.]

1. In a pure manner; not dirtily; not with mixture.  
I will purely purge away thy dross, and take away all thy  
filth. *Isaiah i. 25.*

2. Innocently; without guilt.

3. Merely.  
The being able to raise an army, and conducting it to fight  
against the king, was purely due to him, and the effect of his  
power. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

Upon the particular observations on the metallic and mi-  
neral bodies, I have not founded any thing but what purely  
and immediately concerns the natural history of those  
bodies. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

I converse in full freedom with men of both parties; and if  
not in equal number, it is purely accidental, as having made  
acquaintance at court more under one ministry than another. *Swift.*

PURENESS. *n. f.* [from pure.]

1. Clearness; freedom from extraneous or foul admixtures.  
They came to the river side, which of all the rivers of  
Greece had the prize for excellent pureness and sweetness, in  
so much as the very bathing in it was accounted exceeding  
healthful. *Sidney.*

No circumstances are like to contribute more to the ad-  
vancement of learning, than exact temperance, great pure-  
ness of air, equality of climate, and long tranquility of go-  
vernment. *Temple.*

2. Simplicity; exemption from composition.  
An essence eternal and spiritual, of absolute pureness and  
simplicity. *Raleigh.*

My love was such,  
It could, though he supply'd no fuel, burn;  
Rich in itself, like elemental fire,  
Whole pureness does no aliment require. *Dryden.*

3. Innocence; freedom from guilt.  
May we evermore serve thee in holiness and pureness of  
living. *Common Prayer.*

4. Freedom from vitious modes of speech.  
In all this good propriety of words, and pureness of phrases  
in Terence, you must not follow him always in placing of  
them. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

PURFILE. *n. f.* [purfile, Fr.] A sort of ancient trimming for  
women's gowns, made of tincl and thread; called also  
bobbin work. *Bailey.*

TO PURFILE. *v. a.* [purfiler, Fr. proflare, Italian.] To de-  
corate with a wrought or flowered border; to border with  
embroidery; to embroider.  
A goodly lady clad in scarlet red,  
Purfiled with gold and pearl of rich allay. *Fa. Queen.*

An